

BECK SEES DANGER IN WILSON PHRASES

Former Assistant Attorney-General Says Ill Advised Slogans Ruined Russia.

GIVES "SENTIMENT" SLAP

Tells Republican Club He Would Kill War Time Anarchy and Pacifism.

Declaring that to the present time he has never criticized the administration in Washington and that in common with the country at large he has tolerated many mistakes which have been made in the prosecution of the war, James M. Beck at a luncheon at the Republican Club yesterday said that further mistakes will be tolerated, but that there will be no toleration of any attempt to compromise American principles.

"If Washington," he said, "will eliminate all sentiment regarding anarchy and pacifism of the new republic type and eradicate the so-called Bolshevism, the strength and confidence of the American people will be behind it. We will stand back on to a conclusive victory."

Continuing his speech, Mr. Beck launched into an attack against pacifism in this critical hour and gave an emphatic opinion that this is no time for peace parleys. He said in part: "The mighty Russian army, in itself once potentially capable of defeating both Germany and Austria, has been reduced to a state of utter exhaustion, and the reason we find the answer in the recent lament of the Russian Prime Minister, when he said that the people of Russia were dying primarily and chiefly to the spirit of doctrinaire phrase making and visionary pacifism."

Phrase That Really Inspired.

"When a corrupt Government a century ago refused just reparation to America unless its officials were bribed, the phrase of an American envoy, 'Millions for defense and not a cent for tribute,' inspired in a few words the whole situation and the justice of our cause."

"Lincoln's phrase in his Gettysburg speech that 'Government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth,' gave eloquent expression to the passion and sense of union which carried us through the civil war. Wilson's statement that we must 'make the world safe for democracy' has vital force."

"Too proud to fight," was, we will all agree, a deadly phrase. It not only humiliated this nation, but it sapped the spirit of the people by presenting to them the ideal of a false pacifism. An even deadlier phrase was "Peace without victory," which sowed the seeds of disintegration not only in Russia, but in the people of its Allies. These unfortunate platitudes may well be forgotten in the later utterances of the President when he held up to the American people the great ideal of justice."

At this point Mr. Beck quoted from the Presidential address to Congress in which German power was likened to a thing without conscience or honor. He continued:

"The Government of Berlin has not changed. If it was last December 'without capacity for covenanted peace,' why then should our Government now parley with Berlin and Vienna, and why should the great cause of punitive justice to fourteen formulas, some of which are vague and illusory in meaning, some altogether admirable, and at least one of which was against our allies?"

Annals Premature Peace Parleys.

"The best way to win the war," continued the speaker, "is to stop talking peace, and the surest way to dissipate the energies of our people is by premature parleys for peace, especially where they are on our own initiative and do not represent the judgment or wishes of our faithful Allies, who for more than three years sustained without our aid the awful burden of the war."

The speaker called attention to the fact that the Kaiser has offered no peace formulas, but on the contrary, his recent speech stated flatly that the victory of the German armies must be recognized and that peace would follow.

"I confess," said Mr. Beck, "there is no more that is practical in what the Kaiser has said. The best way to secure peace is to win the war. With my more limited vision I greatly fear that until the war is won no satisfactory terms can be arrived at by compromise. My chief concern lies in the fact that in the peace parleys there seems to be a notable crowding in the note of expediency and a corresponding diminution in the note of justice."

Mr. Beck concluded: "We must take up the battle cry. The cause of justice,

punitive justice, must not and shall not be compromised."

Other speakers were Dr. D. J. McCarthy of the University of Pennsylvania, who told of the wrong he had seen perpetrated by the Germans when making a survey of prison camps in that country before the United States entered the war, and the Rev. Howard Duffield, who was introduced as Captain of the Ninth Coast Artillery.

LAWSON, OUT, HEADS NEW MINERS UNION

Colorado Labor Leader Says Opposition Combine Will Spread Over Country.

DENVER, March 2.—John R. Lawson, widely known as a labor leader, whose resignation as president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor was announced to-day, formally announced tonight that he would accept the presidency of the newly organized Independent Union of Mine Workers of America. The new organization was formed at Pueblo this week by delegates from Colorado locals of District No. 15, United Mine Workers of America, from which they were expelled.

Although Utah and New Mexico locals of District No. 15 were not represented in the Pueblo convention, it is the announced intention to organize locals of the new union in these two States and then spread the movement through the United States and Canada, forming a new international union in competition with the United Mine Workers of America.

"In January, 1917," said Lawson, "the international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America revoked the charter of District No. 15 to prevent E. L. Doyle and myself from taking the offices to which we had been duly elected, namely, international executive board member and district president."

"The officers of the international organization attempted last June to read the charter of the United Mine Workers of America. They backed the convention of the Colorado State Federation of Labor last August in an effort to gain control of the State labor movement."

"They attempted to steal the federation election held in November, in which I was a candidate for the presidency, by forgery, ballot box stuffing and altering election returns."

"The officers of the convention held throughout the State. A protest convention met at Pueblo this week, representing 4,000 miners, which decided to form a new union, known as the Independent Union of Mine Workers of America, demanding by resolution that I lead the new movement, a responsibility which I willingly assumed."

GEN. CRUSE OFFERS TO RETURN FEES

Retired Officer Calls at War Department.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Absolute prohibition against any retired army or navy officer accepting civil employment was the subject of a letter from Gen. Cruse to the War Department, which was received by the War Department today. The letter, which was received by the War Department today, was from Gen. Cruse, formerly disbursing officer of the Quartermaster Corps, into the investigation of the affairs of Henry H. Lippert, a Chicago manufacturer, whose offices were raided yesterday by Government agents.

Gen. Cruse called at the War Department today to see Assistant Secretary Crowell, but the purpose of his visit was not disclosed. So far as could be learned here any connection that Gen. Cruse may have had with Lippert was subsequent to his retiring from the army.

Gen. Cruse had no connection with the awarding of army contracts for a long time prior to his retirement. As distributing officer his function was only to pay bills.

The incident served to renew discussion among military officers of the ethics of retired officers taking outside employment that would bring their friendship with former service associates to bear on contract awards.

Through his attorney Gen. Cruse gave out a prepared statement declaring he had no relations whatsoever with Lippert while in the Quartermaster-General's Department, but after his retirement entered Lippert's employ, as he believed he had a proper right to do.

When he learned that the army intelligence bureau was investigating his connection with Lippert, the general said, he informed it of all the facts and voluntarily turned over all his correspondence for its inspection. The general added that he never had any intimation of any impropriety in the transaction and was perfectly willing to return the pay received, either to Lippert or the Government, as the War Department might decide.

CHEROKEE UNSAFE, COMMANDER SAID

Lieut. Newell Told Navy Official of Tug's Unseaworthiness.

FATHER WILL TESTIFY

To Tell Court of Lieutenant's Statement About Boat's Unfitness.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 2.—The naval tug Cherokee, which foundered off the Delaware Capes last Tuesday, causing the loss of almost thirty lives, was sent to sea notwithstanding the reports of her commander, Lieut. Edward D. Newell of this city, to the Navy Department, that she was unseaworthy, according to a letter given out to-night by Dr. George H. Newell, father of the young officer. Lieut. Newell went down with his ship.

Dr. and Mrs. Newell left to-day for Philadelphia to be present at the court of inquiry into the ship's loss which convenes on Monday in that city. Before his departure Dr. Newell made public a letter which he wrote to Secretary Daniels.

"At the time of his (Lieut. Newell's) last visit home, February 17," Dr. Newell wrote, "he stated that the reason for changing the name of the Cherokee was for the purpose of blinding the public to the worthlessness of the kind of craft for which they were spending the people's money. Furthermore, after his fruitless appeals to the various officials with whom he was in touch he had with him his final appeal written on official paper, which he had addressed to your office at Washington, giving many reasons wherein the vessel was unseaworthy, one of the things specifically mentioned being the steering gear, which was apparently the principal cause of the disaster. It is further apparent that each of the men who were saved at the time knew of these conditions and will so testify unless it be shown that they were in some way deceived."

"Knowing all this, and with the full appreciation of the responsibility resting on him for the lives of those whom he was in command, there can be no question of his obeying an order to put to sea. It would seem the responsibility of those who gave the order, rather than with those who were in command of the vessel, and there is going to be many an ache in the hearts of those who have boys still in the service until the Government has convinced them that another such calamity is not to be repeated."

PLOT TO RELEASE GERMAN PRISONERS

Delivery of Alien Prisoners at Port Douglas Planned, Police Believe.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 2.—That a plot to release German aliens at the war prison barracks at Port Douglas and to destroy public buildings in Salt Lake City has been revealed, the police believe, through the arrest of Frank Dimok, alias Petsood, a German subject, to-day.

In Dimok's possession were found a secret code, a map of Salt Lake City, with arrows pointing toward Port Douglas and the State Capitol, and dispatches which the prisoner admitted to be of United States fortifications and encampments.

One of the sketches of the alien internment camp at Port Douglas showed lines which the authorities declared plainly indicated a tunnel reaching from one of the buildings to a point outside the enclosure.

Dimok had been under surveillance for two weeks. Other arrests are expected.

SNIEGSKI JURY DISAGREES.

Prosecutor to Call Second Trial of Alleged Wife Slayer.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 2.—After sixteen hours deliberation the jury which since Monday has been hearing evidence against Frank Sniegski, indicted on a charge of having murdered his bride of two months at Great Neck, failed to agree and was discharged.

District Attorney Charles R. Weeks said after the jury had been discharged that he would call the case to trial again, probably next month.

MOONEY TO ASK PARDON.

Condemned Man Will Appeal to Governor for Clemency.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Counsel for Thomas J. Mooney will not petition the State Supreme Court to reconsider its affirmation of the death sentence pronounced on him for participation in a bomb explosion here, but will appeal directly to the Governor for a pardon.

Attorney Maxwell McNulty, who directed Mooney's defense, made this announcement to-day.

ASSEMBLY REBUKE FOR LA FOLLETTE

Continued from First Page.

of the State Senate meant and precisely what the vote of the Assembly will mean. It is to serve notice to America that Wisconsin is all right at heart, will prove herself loyal at the special election for Senator next April and purposes to speak for her rightful place among the States that are backing the President wholeheartedly.

As regards the Senatorial contest, which presents a complex and fascinating field of political possibilities and which is more important to the nation as a whole, no less than to the State desiring to clear her full name, than any Senatorial contest re-collectable, discussion is reserved by this writer until tomorrow, for the reason that the Legislature's determination to let the brand of dishonor upon La Follette is the most vital news of the day in the whole Wisconsin situation.

It will have its bearing on the Senatorial situation, because a legislative indictment of La Follette is no less than a repudiation of all of La Follette's life—of all the little La Follettes—and this must apply to the La Follette candidate for Senator offered to the Republican primaries, James Thompson of La Crosse.

Struggle Is Intense.

For the present, the considered and deliberate action of the Wisconsin Assembly to strip from this man so falsely representing a loyal State the last stage of his public reputation is the all important matter. The struggle is a blinding one, for it is a struggle for the meaning of that abused word is meant) has never witnessed a more dramatic situation.

On the one hand are the plain men of the Legislature, good, honest fellows, farmers, small business men and day-laborers, mostly straight from the plain people. Not so long ago most of them revered La Follette. But they are true Americans. They are marking time for a few hours in cold determination to do their duty.

On the other hand is the whole snarling pack of La Follette followers, Republicans in name, Socialists at heart, many of them viciously pro-German. With these stand the seven Socialists of the lower house, loving La Follette like a brother, and a few Democrats, who appear to play at any game that will lead to the defeat of the noblest and truest of men.

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For several days the lower house has had before it this identical joint resolution, and a series of accidents has prevented its consummation of the Senate indictment. The special session called was not popular. Members came from long distances under protest. Once they had balked Governor Philipp's scheme to name personally a temporary successor to Husting they considered that their work was done and they were eager for home.

Many of them got away before the La Follette condemnation matter came up, and these had to be recalled. But they were slow in returning. By the gentlemen's agreement aforesaid action was stayed off day by day in the expectation of a quorum and then of a fairly complete attendance of the Assembly.

Had La Follette's Earmarks.

Senator Henry A. Huber of Stoughton stood up, bulky manuscript in hand, and read an impassioned defense of La Follette in which La Follette was pictured as a loyalist and in which his opponents were denounced as creatures of the plutocracy and militarists. It was a prelude, read from manuscript, and it contained no many familiar tricks and turns of La Follette expression that the Senators assumed at once it had been written by La Follette himself and sent on from Washington.

Color was added to this assumption when Senator Huber refused to turn the manuscript over to the stenographers or to permit anybody to have a look at it and locked it in a box in his desk.

The trick contemplated by the La Follette men in the Legislature was obvious. Following Huber's speech the innocuous resolution from the Assembly was to have been rushed through and the whole would have been published and sent out over Wisconsin by La Follette's newspaper as proof that the Legislature had acquitted him with honor. This "exonerating" would have helped La Follette's candidacy for the Senate. But it was a trick that failed miserably.

The impudence of the plot, which included packing the galleries with La Follette's placards and the utterance of false or twisted statements concerning La Follette's attitude toward the war and war legislation, aroused the Senators to red-faced resentment. Senator Bennett made a speech in which he denounced La Follette as a traitor to his country, and the next day Senator Wilcox, introducing a new amendment to the Assembly resolution, followed Bennett with an address no less scathing. When it came to considering Wilcox's resolution the Senate was in no mood to compromise, and it adopted an amendment with a punch to it.

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